

SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification at page 11, line 11, to page 12, line 2, as follows where underlines denote insertions and strikethroughs denote deletions:

A tang 20 is also depicted in FIGURE 1. Tang 20 extends through outer housing 22 and is removably connected to a shaft on which stationary cutter 12 is mounted and tang 20 provides rotational power to that shaft, and where each shaft is adapted to rotate about a central axis. Tang 20 is most preferably square, but may also be octagonal or some other suitable shape. The shape of tang 20 corresponds to a similarly shaped opening in a trimmer machine (not shown). The opening in the trimmer machine causes tang 20 to rotate, which in turn causes the shaft and stationary cutter 12 to rotate. The rotational forces may cause the edges of tang 20 to become worn or rounded, causing slippage inside the opening in the trimmer machine and decreasing the effectiveness of rotation. Therefore, tang 20 needs to be periodically replaced. Due to the placement of tang 20 and its removable connection to the shaft on which stationary cutter 12 is mounted, tang 20 may be replaced without requiring the outer housing 22 be opened and without requiring replacement of the shaft. Tang 20 is preferably secured to the shaft on which stationary cutter 12 is mounted to achieve the removable connection by means of a setscrew. The shaft has a flattened area against which the setscrew is tightened. To replace the tang 20, the setscrew is loosened, the old tang 20 is removed, and a new tang 20' is slid into place, and the setscrew tightened against the shaft to secure the new tang 20' in place.

Below is a clean version of the paragraph at page 11, line 11, to page 12, line 2, which is marked up above:

A tang 20 is also depicted in FIGURE 1. Tang 20 extends through outer housing 22 and is removably connected to a shaft on which stationary cutter 12 is mounted and tang 20 provides rotational power to that shaft, and where each shaft is adapted to rotate about a central axis. Tang 20 is most preferably square, but may also be octagonal or some other suitable shape. The shape of tang 20 corresponds to a similarly shaped opening in a trimmer machine (not shown). The opening in the trimmer machine causes tang 20 to rotate, which in turn causes the shaft and stationary cutter 12 to rotate. The rotational forces may cause the edges of tang 20 to become worn or rounded, causing slippage inside the opening in the trimmer machine and decreasing the effectiveness of rotation. Therefore, tang 20 needs to be periodically replaced. Due to the placement of tang 20 and its removable connection to the shaft on which stationary cutter 12 is mounted, tang 20 may be replaced without requiring the outer housing 22 be opened and without requiring replacement of the shaft. Tang 20 is preferably secured to the shaft on which stationary cutter 12 is mounted to achieve the removable connection by means of a setscrew. The shaft has a flattened area against which the setscrew is tightened. To replace the tang 20, the setscrew is loosened, the old tang 20 is removed, and a new tang 20' is slid into place, and the setscrew tightened against the shaft to secure the new tang 20' in place.

Please amend the specification at page 15, line 14, to page 16, line 2, as follows where underlines denote insertions and strikethroughs denote deletions:

FIGURE 6 shows a cross-sectional view along line 6-6 of FIGURE 4. Pivoting cutter 14 is capable of movement in a direction along the length of pivoting blade shaft 36 and substantially perpendicular to the length of pivoting blade shaft 36, which is in the horizontal and vertical directions in the preferred orientation of FIGURE 6. Horizontal movement of pivoting cutter 14, which adjusts the width of gap 32 (not shown), preferably occurs through an adjustment mechanism accessible from the exterior of outer housing 22. Preferably, trimmer cartridge 10 includes an adjustment shaft 44 that is partially contained in and connected to inner-housing 38. One end of adjustment shaft 44 is threaded and horizontal movement of adjustment shaft 44 (or movement along the length of the shaft) is achieved by turning adjustment screw 46. As adjustment shaft 44 is connected to inner-housing 38 by zero-end-play bearings 40, horizontal movement of shaft 44 causes horizontal movement of inner-housing 38 and its contents, including pivoting blade shaft 36. Movement of pivoting blade shaft 36 in turn causes movement of pivoting cutter 14 and pivoting blade 26. In other words, gap 32 is adjusted through longitudinal movement or displacement of adjustment shaft 44 in the direction of its central axis.

Below is a clean version of the paragraph at page 15, line 14, to page 16, line 2, which is marked up above:

FIGURE 6 shows a cross-sectional view along line 6-6 of FIGURE 4. Pivoting cutter 14 is capable of movement in a direction along the length of pivoting blade shaft 36 and substantially perpendicular to the length of pivoting blade shaft 36, which is in the horizontal and vertical directions in the preferred orientation of FIGURE 6. Horizontal movement of pivoting cutter 14, which adjusts the width of gap 32 (not shown), preferably occurs through an adjustment mechanism accessible from the exterior of outer housing 22. Preferably, trimmer cartridge 10 includes an adjustment shaft 44 that is partially contained in and connected to inner-housing 38. One end of adjustment shaft 44 is threaded and horizontal movement of adjustment shaft 44 (or movement along the length of the shaft) is achieved by turning adjustment screw 46. As adjustment shaft 44 is connected to inner-housing 38 by zero-end-play bearings 40, horizontal movement of shaft 44 causes horizontal movement of inner-housing 38 and its contents, including pivoting blade shaft 36. Movement of pivoting blade shaft 36 in turn causes movement of pivoting cutter 14 and pivoting blade 26. In other words, gap 32 is adjusted through longitudinal movement or displacement of adjustment shaft 44 in the direction of its central axis.